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S. A. NASH,

GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, - - - DEC. 15, 1851.

Railroads.

We refer the reader to the call for a Railroad Meeting, to consider the matters of interest to the friends of the proposed road from this place to Jackson, or a point on the Cincinnati and Belpre road. We presume facts will then be presented which will prompt the friends of the road to more energetic action, and present a clear necessity of at once commencing the work.

We have lately read a letter addressed to the President of the Virginia Central Road, by Mr. Shaw, Chief Engineer of that Company's survey from Covington to the Ohio, and also one from the President, Col. Fontaine, to a citizen of this place. Mr. Shaw speaks most favorably of the route from Covington to Point Pleasant, a distance of 320 miles. The actual survey shows that the reported difficulties of New river are mere phantoms, and Mr. S. repeats the opinion before expressed, that the whole cost of the road, including fixtures and every thing necessary for running, will not exceed \$20,000 per mile. After speaking of the feasibility of the route, Mr. S. adds: "In this respect the line from Pt. Pleasant cannot only challenge comparison with rival routes, but on my conviction, so superior that I shall invite an exhibition of profiles, by which I feel confident of showing that the line from Cincinnati to Baltimore, by the Virginia Central Road, will be greatly shorter than any other in equated distance, or (what is the same) in the time and expense of travelling."

Mr. Shaw was to present a miniature report of his survey about this, to be followed by one more complete on the meeting of the General Assembly. We shall endeavor to give our readers the main facts in these reports as they are published. In the meantime let the friends of the improvement work with the energy of the friends of other rival routes.

ANOTHER COAL BOAT LOST.—The extreme high wind of Sunday night, swamped a coal boat, in the Ohio river, opposite the farm of E. S. Menager, Sr., about sixteen miles below this place, by which three men were drowned. The crew consisted of six persons, who, at the time of the waves dashing over the boat, were pulling at the sweeps, and as she went down three of them clung to the oar, by which they were enabled to reach the bank—the other three perished. The boat was from Pittsburgh. We could not learn the names of the unfortunate men who thus lost their lives.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the persons residing in the neighborhood of the disaster, for the timely aid rendered those who succeeded in reaching shore, by which their lives were spared.

ROBERTY.—On the last trip of the Packet Brilliant from Cincinnati, and while near Pt. Pleasant, Va., a passenger named Wm. Collier, from Paducah, Ky., had his pocket-book stolen, containing some \$200, all the money he had with him. He had his money in a side pocket of his coat, and just before dinner stepped out into the barber-shop and hung up his coat for the purpose of taking a wash, when some scoundrel, taking advantage of the occasion, purloined his pocket-book. On learning that a passenger had left the boat at Pt. Pleasant, Mr. Collier, after getting the name of the individual, requested to be set ashore, which was immediately done, and he was landed about a mile and a half above, and proceeded on foot to that place. The individual registered his name at the hotel different from that given on the boat, and immediately hired a horse and left. There was in the pocket-book, besides the money, an Old Fellows' Card, a Masonic Diploma, and a number of valuable papers, useless to any one save the owner.

INVESTIGATOR.—The Chillicothe Metropolis cautions the colored population against a certain colored individual named Jesse Johnson, who is travelling about the country as a preacher of the African Methodist church, and soliciting money to purchase the freedom of a son, who, he states, is in bondage in Louisville, Ky. Jesse is represented as being a very immoral fellow, having no son in slavery, and spending the money he collects in dissipation and licentiousness.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. CLAY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says:

The President made a call upon Mr. Clay this evening, in consequence of his reported ill health. The President, you know, is never presumed to make calls, and hence this visit is an exception to, and in defiance of, all the rules of etiquette, made and provided.

The telegraph is working from Logan, Hocking county, to Lancaster.

The Congressional proceedings show that a bill has passed the House, making Land Warrants assignable. The bill was received in the Senate and referred.

We call attention to the advertisement of stray Horses.

Mr. Rives, minister to France, has not returned as stated.

The officers of the steamers Danmore, Ohio, Tiber, the packets generally and Keen, of the Cincinnati, particularly, will accept of our thanks for late favors.

The extreme cold weather of late has considerably blocked up the river with ice, rendering navigation rather difficult.

See the advertisements of Mr. F. M. Thiers. If you wish to see some splendid Stoves call at his Depot.

KENTUCKY SENATOR.—J. B. Thompson, Whig, and the present Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of that State, last Saturday. Crittenden and Dixon were withdrawn, when the Whigs united on Thompson.

As this individual is occupying the attention of the public just now, we give up considerable space to the same subject. It will be seen that the Senate have passed a resolution extending to him a public reception; we presume the resolution will pass the House. Among the cities and corporations which have extended to this individual an invitation to give them a call, are Cincinnati and Columbus. His stay in this country will be short, and the objects of the visit are explained by himself.

At the Banquet given him at the Irving House, New York, last Thursday night, Kossuth made a speech which lasted three hours, which the telegraph speaks of thus:

It was a splendid specimen of his eloquence. He gave a full detail of the claims of Hungary upon all the lovers and advocates of civil and religious liberty, and appealed to the American people, not only for their sympathy in behalf of his country, but for aid in the shape of donations and loans.

In the course of his remarks, he referred to a generous contribution made to the cause of Hungary, by W. Smead, of Cincinnati, who he stated, had given \$1,000.

The speech is published this morning, and makes eight columns in the Times.

A proposition has been made by the friends of Hungary, to organize a Committee, under the direction of Kossuth, to receive subscriptions to a Hungarian National Loan of one hundred dollars or upwards, and contributions of any amount from one dollar up. Some definite arrangement is to be made in a few days, and the work is to be commenced at once, and with vigor.

It is stated that Horace Greely has contributed \$1,000, which will put him and Mr. Smead the two first on the list.

The public opinion is divided in regard to the propriety of the policy Kossuth wishes the United States to adopt. The National Intelligencer cautions the people against his views. The matter has incidentally been discussed in the Senate, while the reception resolutions were before that body. We have confidence the government will act cautiously and wisely in the matter of interference in the affairs of foreign nations, whatever may be the action of a class of our citizens who would gladly seize upon the occasion to involve the nation in difficulty, and induce it to depart from its uniform practice in relation to foreign affairs.

Virginia Election.

The returns from the Eastern counties of the State indicate the election of Johnson, Loco, for Governor, over Summers. A despatch from Richmond on the 10th, which we find in the Baltimore Patriot, says:

Returns from seventeen counties, of the election for Governor, as compared with the vote of the last Presidential election, when Gen. Cass carried the State by a majority of 1185, shows a gain for Johnson, Dem., of 1470 votes. There is, therefore, no doubt entertained of the success of the entire Democratic State ticket.

One day later, a despatch states: We have returns of the vote for Governor in 34 counties, which gave Gen. Taylor in 1848 a majority of 1185; they now give Johnson, Dem., 3263.

The name of the counties are not given. Hall, whig, is elected to the Senate, and McCulloch, whig, to the House, in the Mason district. Bowyer, whig, beats Washington, Dem., in Putnam county 34 votes for the House. Ward, whig, beats Kenna, for the Senate, in the Kanawha district, by a large majority.

Alteration of the Burlington and Gallipolis State Road.

Jehu McDaniell, Joseph Waddell and Amos Ripley have been appointed viewers in the matter of the alteration of the Burlington and Gallipolis State road near J. H. Guthrie's, in Ohio township. The viewers will meet at Henry Hannan's, in Ohio township, on the 24th instant.

"MANIFEST DESTINY"—ANNEXATION.—By late arrivals from California our readers noticed the statement of an expedition leaving for the Sandwich Islands, and that it was supposed to indicate another scene in the "manifest destiny" act. The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writing from Washington, says:

Movements are going on here to press upon Congress the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Gwin, the California Senator, particularly interests himself in the movement.

A great country this, with a fair prospect of becoming large.

MAYSVILLE AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD.—The Maysville Eagle says the field work of the survey of the entire river line, and several side lines from Maysville to Big Sandy, are completed. The distance on the river line from Maysville to Big Sandy is 88 miles.

The New York Journal of Commerce.

Kossuth is expected to spend quite as much time at the South as at the North; though nothing has as yet been determined upon, as to the route to be taken in visiting various points. If possible he will go as far West as St. Louis.

The N. Y. Express of the 9th says:

The President's son and Private Secretary, M. P. Fillmore, waited upon Kossuth at the Irving House, at half past 12. Being introduced, Mr. Fillmore said he had called to pay his respects to the Governor of Hungary, now the guest of the city of New York. His father, the President, would be pleased to see and welcome him at the seat of Government, and desired to know when it was his intention to be in Washington.

Kossuth replied that his movements were uncertain, and it was somewhat doubtful whether he should go to Washington, at all. The action of the U. S. Senate in reference to his visit there, made his situation far from agreeable, and himself undetermined in his intentions; and Mr. Fillmore was politely informed, that circumstances would govern his future action in regard to visiting Washington, and probably his visit to other places also.

[We hear unofficially that Kossuth regards himself now as the guest of the city, whereas he came here in the expectation that he was to be the guest of the nation. He is evidently much annoyed by the non-action of Congress upon the various resolutions submitted to the Senate.]

Senator Wade.

Col. Scholer the able editor of the Boston Atlas, in a letter to his paper thus speaks of the new Whig Senator from Ohio:

"Among the new Senators, I see no one with whose appearance I am more pleased than with that of Judge Wade, of Ohio. If appearances are not altogether delusive, that man will make his mark."

The Colonel thinks the proposed new Union party has gone by the board. He says:

"The scheme for a Union party exploded yesterday. It was proposed that the party should be formed out of the Whig and Democratic parties, or a part of each, but the undivided vote of the Democracy yesterday, upon the caucus nominees, and the debate which preceded it, scattered the hopes of the Union party men to the winds. They have become satisfied that it is delusive, and that the only wise mode of proceeding is to remain as of old. The effect of the voting will be good upon the Whig party; it will tend to strengthen and consolidate, and bind it together in all its parts."

Of the probable course of the Democracy he says:

"There is no news of immediate interest here about which to write. The only point developed beyond chance of mistake is, that the Democratic party intend to hold their National Convention, make their nominations, and go for them in all parts of the country; and that they will have nothing whatever to do with new party schemes or new party men. They will fight under their old name, and their old leaders. In this they act wisely; unless the Whigs imitate their example, they will be most soundly beaten. I have every reason to believe that the Whigs will so act. They will hold their National Convention, nominate their strongest men, and then fight it through. The mistake of the whigs, when in power, has been, that they have tried to conciliate the opposition, by neglecting their friends. After the experience which we have had, this mistake will never again be made."

HENRY CLAY'S HEALTH.—Horace Greely, writing from Washington, Dec. 3d, to the Tribune, says: Henry Clay did not attend the sitting of yesterday, and I did not see him in the Capitol to-day. But, seeing him at his own room, I was pained by his general appearance. His mind is clear, vigorous and active as ever, but his physical powers have been greatly impaired, since I last before saw him. He is much thinner, looks older, and is less able to brave fatigue and exposure than he was even last March. He suffers continually from a dry hacking cough, which has clung to and grown upon him for the last eighteen months, and sometimes causes him much distress. I do greatly fear that this is the very last Session of Congress wherein his eloquent voice will be heard and his potent influence felt in the Councils of the Nation.

Mr. Clay's determination is fixed and unalterable, that no persuasions nor entreaties shall induce him to be again a candidate for the Presidency. He feels that his earthly career is near its close, and that whatever he has had power to do for the Country is nearly accomplished. Let us hope that the blessings of Millions will irradiate and cheer his remaining days, and that the Bow of Promise will span and silver to his closing eye the dark waters of Death.

A great many complaints have been made by town subscribers not receiving their papers; should any fail to receive them in future, they will please notify us, when it shall be promptly remedied.

In the Senate on the 8th, the standing committees for the Session were declared elected. Seward's Kossuth resolution was debated, Shields speaking in favor and Underwood against it.

Mr. Clemens' resolution, conferring the title of Lieut. General upon Gen. Scott, was read twice and referred.

Mr. Foote's compromise resolution was taken up. Mr. F. concluded his speech in favor. Mr. Butler denounced the compromise measures vehemently; Mr. F. rejoined.

The House was not in session. On the 9th, in the Senate, Mr. Stockton presented a petition asking the Government to interfere to procure the release of Mr. Thrasher.

Mr. Seward spoke in favor of the Kossuth resolution.

In the House the Speaker announced the standing committees; the following are the names of the chairmen:

Manufactures—J. M. H. Beale, of Va.

Agriculture—Mr. Floyd, of N. Y.

Commerce—Mr. Seymour, of N. Y.

Post Office, &c.—Mr. Olds, of Ohio.

Dist. Columbia—Mr. Pickland, of Indiana.

Judiciary—Mr. McLanahan, of Pa.

Revolution Claims—Mr. McDonald, of Maine.

Expenditures—Mr. Johnson, of Tenn.

Ways and Means—Mr. Houston, of Alabama.

Claims—Mr. Daniel, of N. Carolina.

Military Affairs—Mr. Burt, of S. C.

Naval Affairs—Mr. Stanton, of Tenn.

Territories—Mr. Richardson, of Illinois.

Foreign Relations—Mr. Bayly, of Va.

Public Lands—Mr. Hall, of Missouri.

Elections—Mr. Disney, of Ohio.

Invalid Pensions—Mr. Harris, of Tenn.

Unfinished Business—Mr. Cobb, of Ala.

Engravings—Mr. Hammond, of Md.

Library—Mr. Chandler, of Pa.

Expenditures in the State Department—Mr. Stuart, of Michigan.

War Department—Mr. Dimmock, of Pennsylvania.

Navy Department—Mr. McMullen, of Va.

Mr. Welch, from this district, was placed on the committee on Accounts.

Rev. Mr. Morgan, Methodist, was elected Chaplain.

In the Senate, the 10th, Mr. Sumner spoke in favor of the Kossuth resolutions.

Mr. Fish offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for the proceedings of the Court Martial held in June and July last, for the trial of Gen. Tallcott and others.

In the House, Mr. Disney was excused from serving on the committee on elections.

Mr. Disney reported a bill regulating tolls on the Louisville and Portland Canal, and for purchasing the shares of individual stockholders and making the navigation free. Referred to the committee on Roads and Canals.

The House then went into committee of the Whole on the President's message, when Mr. Houston offered a series of resolutions referring various branches of the message to appropriate committees.

Mr. Hall spoke in favor of the bill introduced by him, giving the right of way and public lands for a railroad from Hannibal, Missouri, to St. Joseph's Missouri, showing the importance of such a work in a commercial point of view.

Mr. Sweetzer delivered his views on the subject of the public lands.

Mr. Bissell announced his intention to support Hall's bill or the principle in it. Committee then rose.

12th—Senate.—The question was taken up on Mr. Berrien's amendment to Seward's Kossuth resolution, extending a welcome to the associates of Kossuth, when it was lost by yeas 25, nays 14.

The second branch, declaring that by this welcome to Kossuth, Congress did not intend to intimate an intention to depart from the policy of non-intervention, was also lost by yeas 15 and nays 23.

The question being upon Mr. Seward's first resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, do, in behalf of the people of the United States, give Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the capital of the country.

It was ordered to a third reading by yeas 33 nays 6, as follows:

Yeas—Bradbury, Bright, Broadhead, Cass, Chase, Clark, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Downes, Fitch, Fish, Foote of Conn., Foote of Miss., Erwin, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones, James, King, Mallory, Miller, Morris, Rhett, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walker and Whitcomb—33.

Nays—Badger, Borland, Clements, Dawson, Weston, and Underwood—6.

This result caused much applause from the gallery. The resolution was then read a third time and passed, when an adjournment was ordered until Monday, and until then, after a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Three Days Later.

FRANCE.—The engrossing topic throughout Europe seems to be the approaching crisis of affairs in the French Assembly.

Despite present evidences of the unmistakable popularity of the President, the Assembly seems resolved to force him into direct collision with them.

Every step taken by one party is evidently watched with intense interest by the other countries of Europe.

On the 26th ult., the President delivered crosses and medals to the French exhibitors in the London exhibition, and delivered a speech well calculated to increase his popularity with the moderate republican party, being the first speech in which any allusion has been made to a Republic.

Many who have been devoted to the interest of Gen. Cavaignac have declared their determination to support Louis Napoleon as the only means of saving the Republic.

An extraordinary article had appeared in Le Constitutionnel, in which a direct attack had been made upon some of the highest names in France; among others were Gen. Changarnier and M. Barryer.

Others are charged with being members of a secret committee for the purpose of overthrowing the government. The chief venom of the writer appears to be directed against the Orleansist and Legitimist parties.

No newspaper article ever before produced so much excitement. It led to interrogatories being addressed to the ministers. The Constitutionale was believed to be in the interest of the Government, and the ministry are supposed to be aware of the production at least, if not, indeed, in the preparation of the article. Hence the excitement.

It is generally believed that a demand for urgency with reference to a bill on the subject of the responsibility of the President, will be refused by the Assembly.

Letters from Poulton, report that Marshal Soult was able to leave his bed.

French funds had advanced, and at the latest dates had still an advancing tendency.

PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Chambers would be opened by the Commission on a day previously fixed.

No new taxes were to be declared, but an increase of the army was considered indispensable.

AUSTRIA.—The new Austrian tariff goes into operation on the 1st of February.

GERMANY.—Lieut. Pim had arrived in Berlin, en route for Siberia, on the 23d ult., and was introduced to the King by Baron Humboldt. The King gave him cordial letters to the Emperor of Russia, who will undoubtedly afford him every possible assistance in prosecuting the search.

HANOVER.—The Hanover Gazette of the 23d, contains the acceptance, by George the V., of the resignation of the Munchausen Cabinet. The new Ministry consists of M. Schiele, President of council and minister of foreign affairs; Major de Boeckeler, minister of justice; and M. D. Carrier, minister of the interior. The Chambers were to be convoked on the 3d of December, but were likely to be then prorogued.

SPAIN.—On the 23d of November Narvaez took his seat in the Senate, and gave the reasons which induced him to separate himself from the government of Her Majesty—in consequence of the absence of the king of Prussia at the funeral of the late King of Hanover.

The new King of Hanover has dismissed the Cabinet, which has caused much surprise, as he recently announced his intention to retain all the public servants. Intimations are given that he intends to violate the integrity of the constitution.

ITALY.—The General of the French army in Italy, has concentrated the troops, enjoining them, in any contingency, always to protect the person of the Pope.

IRELAND.—The quays in Dublin were crowded with emigrants on their way to the United States.

The Patriot correspondence speaks thus of the late Congressional organization:

"Linn Boyd, whom this so-called Democratic caucus, this combination of Abolitionism and Secessionism, have nominated for Speaker, is a very respectable gentleman from Kentucky, who has been in Congress about a quarter of a century, without making much of a figure there. He has scarcely one qualification for the office, save good feelings, general fairness, and a wish to do right. His long Congressional education might by this time have admirably fitted him for the place, and that he has not been fitted for it, is the best proof that he ought not to have been selected. The nomination is a compliment to the oldest member rather than to the best capacity. Mr. Burt, of South Carolina is the best qualified man of the Opposition. Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, is also qualified. Mr. Disney, of Ohio, has been laboring, it seems, all in vain."

Correspondence of the State Journal.

Reception of Kossuth at New York.

New York, December 6, 1851.

The event of the day has been the reception of Kossuth. I think I may say that "within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant" never before were such crowds of people seen in our streets. It appeared almost, as if every house, not on the route of the procession, had sent forth its inmates, leaving all our city deserted, save the comparatively small portion of it over which the great Magyar passed. I will go back a little, though the telegraph may anticipate me in some of the details, which it is my intention to give in reference to the reception.

Kossuth, according to previous arrangement, on arriving yesterday morning at an early hour in the Humboldt, was welcomed to our country in a brief speech, by Dr. Doane, health officer, and after leaving the vessel, was conducted to the house of the latter on Staten Island with a large escort who had repaired to the landing, to be among the first to greet the great exile. During the day, a procession was formed on the Island, and Kossuth was escorted through the principal avenues to a large tent, which had been expressly erected and was capable of holding two thousand persons. This was filled with people. Soon after entering it, Kossuth was presented with an address from the people of Staten Island, to which he replied at some length. This was followed by a short speech in Spanish by General Paez and one in German by Dr. Koch, both of which, respectively, met with appropriate responses.

Kossuth was afterwards introduced to a number of those present, receiving their most cordial congratulations. While here, the throng inside the tent with him, were, on fitting occasions, loud and vehement in their applause. The proceedings terminated, Kossuth was escorted again to Dr. Doane's residence, where he remained during the night. To-day he entered our metropolis. The Mayor, Common Council, and invited guests, who had left our city about 9 o'clock, A. M., in the steamboat C. Vanderbilt, returned from Staten Island, with him on board, about 12 o'clock, M. He landed at Castle Garden, which was packed with people, and was addressed by Mayor Kingsland, in a very appropriate manner, on first touching the soil of this commercial metropolis of the New World. Kossuth did evidently intend to make a lengthy reply; but "the noise and confusion" within the Castle was too great, the mass swayed to and fro like the waves of the ocean; to remain calm was impossible, and the remarks which the Magyar had commenced were of necessity brought to a speedy conclusion. The procession was soon afterwards formed and took up its line of march. Kossuth was preceded by the military, who were out in full force and never looked better. He rode in company with the Mayor, &c., in a barouche drawn by six bay horses. His coming could be known a block off; for ere he came in sight the shouting and cheering were heard, giving unmistakable signs that the illustrious patriot's approach would soon follow. The barouche in which he was, as it went by any given point, was surrounded with the densest mass of people which could possibly be found. And behind it for a block or square was a similar mass, looking to spectators who could see over it, like one vast sea of heads. A crowd composed of so many men, and so thickly gathered together, never, I think, has been collected in our streets. As it came along it bore onward with it, with scarcely a chance of escape, all who came within its immediate sweep. The sight, however, to those beyond its reach, was really grand though perhaps terrific. It appeared almost like a mass of living humanity inextricably wedged fast. But all went one way, and the seeming peril was so without being real.

Kossuth says he is unwell, or not yet recovered from the effects of the voyage across the Atlantic. During a passage of fourteen days, he was much of the time sea sick. He looks, however, in good health otherwise. He will remain while here at the Irving House, where splendid apartments for him have been prepared. To night it is the intention of one or two German Clubs to give him a serenade. If his own real wishes were consulted, I have no doubt that a postponement of this till he had a few moments of rest would be the result. But all feel anxious to testify to him their feelings, and even a slight delay may seem to them a period which has hardly a termination.

After the procession had gone the rounds, it entered the Park at the east gate. An arch covered with ever-greens spanned this one, and another arch spanned the opposite gate, on Broadway. These arches looked very handsomely, and attracted much attention. Barnum had hung two large transparencies on the Museum. Genin, next door, had a transparency on his store which covered nearly the whole front of the building. Out of the windows of stores and dwellings, which faced

the route taken, small American, Hungarian and German flags waved in unlimited quantities.

The Case of the Prometheus.

The affair of the Prometheus is still exciting a great deal of public comment. The facts of the case are known only from the statements of Captain Churchill; and, as presented by him, they are commented upon by a New York journal, the Commercial, as follows:

The Captain of the Prometheus seems to have very unnecessarily involved himself in difficulty, and his vessel and passengers in peril, by an unjustifiable attempt to leave Greytown without paying port dues. According to his own statement, the authorities made a charge of \$123 for anchorage and port dues, which Captain Churchill assumed to be illegally demanded, and refused to pay. Accordingly, as he was about to leave port, an attachment was served on the vessel by the civil power. This set at defiance—thinking probably that the authorities had not the power to enforce their laws—how anchor, and dropped down the harbor with the current. An English brig-of-war lying near, intercepted the Prometheus, firing a shot each over her bow and stern, whereupon Captain Churchill presently lay to, sent a boat on board to ask an explanation, and was told that the brig would protect the authorities of Greytown in their lawful demands, that he must return and pay up, which he did under protest;—the very thing he ought to have done before he sailed, instead of trying to get away from the responsibility and defying the civil authority of the place, whom his government would have held responsible for any wrong.

It was understood that the treaty of 1850, between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer, settled the question that England was to claim no sovereignty in the Mosquito country, or at Greytown, (Nicaragua); which if true, whence comes the right of an English brig-of-war "firing a shot each over the bow and stern" of an American vessel, and ordering her to take the back track? It is said Mr. Webster has sent a despatch to Mr. Lawrence at London, requiring him to ascertain immediately whether this attack on the Prometheus was authorized by the British government.

Mr. Cass has offered a resolution in the Senate, requesting information of the President in relation to the affair.

Railroad Meeting.

A meeting of the corporators of the Gallipolis, Jackson and Chillicothe Railroad Company will be held at the court house in Gallipolis on the 25th inst.

A general attendance of the citizens of Calia and Jackson, who feel interested in the construction of this Road, is respectfully solicited, as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order, R. BLACK, Sec'y.
Dec. 18, 1851.

The A. J. Smith Swindle.

A letter from a friend in Licking county gives us some facts in regard to the ugly swindle of Smith, which in substance are as follows:

Smith has long been an extensive and perhaps reckless speculator. A knowledge of this fact made the executive committee of the Board of Control particularly watchful of his operations, and at their instigation he was removed from the office of Cashier. His entire indebtedness to the bank is secured—but even without that, the Bank is able to pay all its liabilities, to depositors and the public, without aid from the other branches.

He kept an extensive Broker's office, and managed to obtain large deposits with himself as Broker, instead of the Bank. It